

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1852.

WHIG TROUBLES.

After the treatment of Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, in the Whig Congressional Caucus, and the sudden exedus from the scene of Seward's triumph, the Southern Whig press will deserve any other, under all the circumstances of the case scarcely dare to utter much more stuff like that of claiming the Whig to be the Compromise party. We ask the attention of Southern Whigs to the startling revelations of the following letter from a Northern Whig, written before the explosion in the caucus. It is a burning rebuke upon those Southera Whigs who are playing into Seward's hand:

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.

[Correspondence of the New York Express]
Washington, April 17.
The Presidential movements here continue to be the engrossing topics, and they absorb all other matters of interest. It is vain to disguise facts, and to face them always is

rue patriotism. An impression prevails—be it true or not, it is yet the im--that Mr. Senator Mangum made the speech in the Senate he has made, in consequence of the lure of the Vice Presidency on the Scott ticket; and an impression prevails that a like lure is held out to Mr. Senator Jones of Tenn., in consequence of which is the division armifested among the Southern Whigs in Congress. I must not be censured for writing you of the existence of this impression. I did not create it. It is my bounden auty, as your correspondent, to write you not only facts, but wide-spread rumors affecting public men; and when these rumors are put by me into print, I but confer an obligation in giving them a reason to contradict in public what is every where whisnered in and print, I but conter an obligation in gring where whispered in son to contradict in public what is every where whispered in private. The rumor and the belief among many, therefore, is, that at supper parties and dinner parties, a coalition has been formed between Mr. Mangum and ex-Gov. Seward on been formed between Mr. Mangum and ex-Gov. Seward on in the valley in rear of the City Alms Houss. A letter was been formed between Mr. Mangum and ex-Gov. Seward on in the valley in rear of the City Alms Houss. one side, involving others on their respective sides, that with Gen. Scott as the unwriting or unwritten candidate for the North, is to be run Mr. Mangum, South, or Mr. Jones, with the distribution of other high offices among their followers in North Carolina, and Tennessee, and Kentucky. Hence this astonishing coalition! this astonishing coalition!

Mr. Mangum was selected, rumor adds, to preside over the Whig Congressional cancus at a private meeting, where Gov. Seward was the prominent spirit, and it was there demined that the Whig Compromise Resolution of the first Congressional caucus should be ruled out of order. All this may be most untrue, and I endorse not one word of it; but anch rumors are as current in the Washington circles as any item of news in circulation. I have before me names of men alleged to have been present at these private dinner and supper caucuses, but it is not my business to invade social circles, farther than as they produce public measures. The Scott speeches agreed upon in these caucuses to follow Mr. Mangum, from Tennessee and North Carolina, and to back him up, will soon tell what I need not write. It is agreed, too, -and Mr. Mangum's speech already dis

closes it—that the Whig Compromise Resolution of the early Congressional caucus is to be repudiated, not only for the coming Congressional caucus, by being ruled out of or-der, but in the Whig National Convention, repudiated as uncalled for and unnecessary also. Some of the Southern Whigs in this new movement insist upon it that the waving of the issue now is but its adjournment to a more fitting body,—the Whig National Convention—and such of them as are in earnest (for some of them are) are but dupes, as dupes they should be. The whole Compromise, as a "final-ity," is to have the go-by, then, in the Convention, and such is the supper and dinner caucus understanding among the high contracting parties, and the go-by it will have and should have in the present position of things. Why? I think I hear you ask in astonishment. Why? Hear me, then, and I will tell you why.

We Northern Whigs can never fight for Southern Con-

stitutional rights on Northern ground, if Southern men abandon us. The provision in the Constitution for the surrender of Fugitive Slaves is to us a most unpopular, often a most revolting and shocking duty, but it is a duty imposed upon us by the Constitution, and as sacred, solemn a part of that instrument as any other section in it. If such leading men as Mangum, Stanly, Jones of Tennessee, or any portion of Kentucky, ever abandon us, when we struggle in the North for the unquestioned, unquestionable rights of the Southern States, we must fall before the unpopularity of the Fugitive Slave provision of the Constitution. We cannot stand up for men who refuse to stand up for themseives. We have no earthly interest in protecting the odious part of the Constitution, surrendered by the South itself. We will never be the catchers of negroes that North Carolinamen or Kentucky men do not want. If we can evade that provision of the Constitution by Southern acquiescence, we most assuredly will. Slave-catching, pext to slave-trading, is though: by most people to be the meanest of all oc-cupations. We Whigs who, in the North, have sacrificed ourselves, our popularity, our power, to preserve the conse-crated instrument a George Washington and a John Adams bequeathed us, are absolved from all obligations to continue this self-sacrifice when such then as Messrs, Mangum, Stanly, Jones and others, acting, for their States, acquit us from the contract.

me that, Messrs Editors. You have given the country from western New York an anti-slavery man for President, whose education, every feeling of whose nature, beyond all doubt was and is anti-slavery, but who, upon becoming Presiden and taking the oath faithfully to administer the government under the Constitution, remembered there was a South as well as a North, and who now, for this remembrance only well as a Norm, and who now, for this femantian of the season of the hotels. From there he proceeded to Charleston, but could this assault by such men as Mr. Mangum in his echoes of the hotels. From there he proceeded to Charleston, but could what they say, viz: that Mr. Fillmore is unavailable among the hotels. From there he proceeded to Charleston, but could hear nothing of him. He is now on his return home, bow-This Southern man admits, in his own State. that Mr. Fillmore is preferred above all others, but he advances the extra indicial dictum that he is not available in the land of his boyhood and birth, and that the State which has hitherto crowned him with its highest honors will now turn its back upon him. Why, however, it may be asked, I suppose, can he not carry Northern Whig votes—an averment, by the way, as unfounded as cruel in Mr. Mangum's mouth—why, (if admitted) but because he has been faithful to the Constitution and to the South, as well as to the North. We see in Mr. Fillmore, therefore, (and the same may be said of Webster, for their course is one,) Northern men sacrificed by Southern men, and sacrificed by Southern men, too because, in obedience to their oaths to support the Constitution, they have supported in good faith that provi-sion of it which secures the rights of the South.

The path of duty, therefore, for Northern National Whigs,

And why should we continue this sacrifice? Answer ye

if Mr Mangum and his followers persist in their course, and are sustained at home, or even by divisions at home, is clear; and that path is, to let the South take care of itself, its fugitive slaves and all. If Southern men encourage the re-opening or the keeping open the anti-slavery issues, why, let the re-opening come, and if slavery be an institution that ar. Clemens then nominated the front Soc. A hours it must tumble down. If Mr. Mangum can erabrace in caucus Governor Seward, fresh from the Bloomer anti-slavery demostrations of Auburn, and Thad. Stevens, with his very demostrations of Auburn, and Thad. Stevens, with his hands red with the blood of the Gorsuch murder in Christiana, without any definition of principles,—nay, declaring them all as out of order!—why cannot you, the Editors of the Express? I see no reason why you Northern Whigs, who, as forlorn hopes, have led on even the Democratic columns from the error of the Wilmot Proviso to the defence of the Constitution and the Laws, should act as forlorn hopes any more. When the Southern generals-in-chief are deserting you on the field of battle, you would be fools to be leading forlorn hopes in their behalf. There are period in politics, as in war, when to surrender is a duty as well as discretion. I counsel no surrender now, however, but more vigilant action than ever until it is settled whother Mr. Mangum leads, or even

the National faith should stand by their principles, and such exponents of them as Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, as long as the Southern Whigs are true in mass; but if the Southern Whig Regiment even stagger, or begin to stagger, saure qui peut be the cry. Mr. Mangum, however, it is be-lieved, will soon be put hors du combat Gen. Scott will certainly be nominated President in the Whig National Convention if the Southern Whigs divide between him and any Northern man, and of that there can be no doubt; or vice versa, if the Southern Whigs are uni-

ted. Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster will be the man. If Gen. Scott is nominated on Mr. Mangum's programme, it is wisely calculated, in these dinner or supper caucuses of which I have been speaking, that he can carry the Northern States with some (one, only) Southern State. Even such a State as Maryland is given up on the canvass I have seen! Ohio! Pennsylvania! and New York, with their solid columns, are down for him sure! North Carolina, Tennessee and isiana are utterly sacrificed in this calculation. felt and known that, with such able men from Tennessee speaking, as Mr. Gentry is reported to have spoken the other night, in the Whig caucus, or such as Mr. Outlaw of N. C. speaking with the energy he is reported to have done, there can be no possible hope of these States.

utter abandonment of the Compromise Bills, and the permission to run General Scott in the Free States with the repeal or rirtual annulment of the Fugitive Slave Law upon every Whig banner. His strength in the Free States determined by the candidate the Democracy run County Court of Ohio county, but have appointed incom-petent whigs, when there was an abundance of competent democrats; that they have belied their own professions by against him; but it is obvious already that In Ohio, Central and Western New York, Abolition Democracy will best Whig abolition in this scheme two to one. The best Whig Districts in Ohio have been cut out by demagoguing Democratic Abolition; and in this race of demagoguing there is nothing that can equal, much less eclipse, such men as Ran-toul in New England, or the Chase and Giddings Free Democracy of Ohlo.

most everything elso besides. No single man, or single set of men can breast the flood of Abolitionism when such men as Mr. Mangum take away their dykes. He who attempts it would be drowned in some Zuyder Zee. The Whig party is dear to me, and I cannot abandon it now, even with these its great faults, to cling to something worse. Gen. Scott. if nominated and elected by us, is a man whom, of himself, we can trust; and we must live as well we can in the mala-ria or amid the influences that will have nominated and elected him. They doom us all to proscription, to utter proscription, we see, know, and feel, as like influences did un-der Gen. Taylor, but what men suffer are things unimportant, as long as a principle can be maintained. Parties are never perfect, and a man must make a choice of the best of them. Under Gen. Scott, as under Gen. Taylor, if Gen. Scott is faithful to the influences that make him President.

On motion of Dr. Cracra Mr. Webster must hang again around ante-chambers, as he hung before, repulsed or frozen, and Mr. Fillmore must be our delegates return home with a fixed determination to rouse every Democrat in this Judicial District to action sneered at as not having the power to get even a clerkship for a friend, or Mr. Clay be denounced, as denounced he was when he introduced his Omnibus Bill. May, voting and working for our worthy nominee, the Hon Geo. W. Thompson, and that we will not only maintain our

The Future is big with events. No human being can

CIRCUIT COURT. white lad named John Gates, near Carrington's Mill, was on of death passed upon Wells, for the murder of the boy, Anthony D. Victor, charged with feloniously shooting a Wednesday found guilty, and sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for the term of three years. Oswald Bridgewater, charged with shooting and killing a

lefeat of the Democratic candidate in the late election.'

Our contemporary seems disposed to administer cold con

fort to the Whig party of his district, and we cannot say they

Dr. Greene, convicted of Forgery at Mobile, has been sen-

tenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. He

was once a very respectable citizen, and an earnest and zeal-

ous member of the church. He made a most affecting speech

to the court, in which he appealed to the mercy of the court

McCORMICK'S REAPER. The report of the Senate committee on patents in the

case of Cyrus H. McCormick's Virginia Reaper, is very

conclusive and satisfactory; proving Mr. McCormick to be

not only one of the most ingenious inventors, but entitled to

the especial favor of Congress. Among the testimonials to

his genius are awards of the Michigan State Agricultural

Society, of the Mechanics' Institute, Chicago; the Frank-

lin Institute, Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania State Agricul-

tural Society of Wisconsin, the New York State Agricultu-

ral Society, and the award of the World's Fair, London,

on behalf of his wife and children.

consisting of the council medal.

the prisoner was dicharged.

tried. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty-whereupon The Spirit of Jefferson, speaking of the diseatisfaction of the Whig party with Mr. Faulkner's letter, says:

tiary for two years. "We, most certainly, shall not feel ourselves called upo to come forth in defence of the distinguished Whig Representative of this District, from the assaults of those

knew when they took him, they were buying, politically, pig in the poke. If they have been cheated, we thank God for it, and hope they may be made to mourn in sackcloth and The Winchester Virginian of yesterday morning, received ashes, until ample atonement has been made for the ignoble lest night, savs-

Between seven an eight inches of water fell in Winchester from Saturday to Monday night last. Even our generally small creeks have been impassable. The Shenandoth has been higher than ever known for the last thirty years. The small bridges on our railroad have been swep

For the Enquirer. THE JURISPRUDENCE OF VIRGINIA. Messrs. Editors:—In your report of April 6th, of the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature, there is to be found the following resolution: "Resolved, That a select committee of nine be appointed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing all special pleading and technicalities at law, and so appending changing or applicamenting law and changery, that an special pleading and technicalities at law, and so amending, changing, or amalgamating law and chancery, that one suit between the same parties litigant, shall decide all matters of controversy; making the laws plain to all, and requiring outlis of the plaintiff and defendant, as in N. York and other States of a contract of the plaintiff and defendant, as in N. York and other States of a contract of the cont other States; so as to save the parties much trouble and ex-pense, to insure speedy and final decisions; and to enquire into the propriety of changing the statute of limitation, or amend-ing said statute." The object of this resolution is doubtless ore easily understood than the mysteries of the law which it is intended to reveal and render intelligible, but whether the proposed ianovations will be beneficial in their results or not, is extremely doubtful. The abolishing of special pleading and technicalities at law, is first proposed, which it may ing and technicalities at law, is first proposed, which it may be proper to notice here; and although no hopes are entertained of convincing the Legislature of the impropriety and folly of such alterations and changes, it may not be out of place to call its attention to the fruitless attempt of a like nature, on a previous occasion. It was proposed at the extra session of the Legislature, assembled for the purpose of revising the Code of Virginia, to abolish all special pleading and technicalities at law; but it was reported at that time by the Committee of Revision, that special pleading and technicalities at law were of great importance in effecting a happy and ties at law were of great importance in effecting a happy and impartial administration of public justice; and therefore, it would be unwise and improper to abolish them. Pleading of every kind must be attended with delays, but who can deny that such delays are productive of happy results in determin ing any cause? It is, therefore, hoped that the present Legistature, appreciating, as it does, a wise and perfect system of jurisprudence, will not adopt the changes and innovations proposed in the above resolution. The resolution next proshould be filled, in my opinion, by gentlemen of acknow-ledged practical business qualifications, added to which, a poses to abolish all technicalities at law, and substitute in poses to aboust an technicalnies at taw, and substitute in place thereof the term expressed, in English, as is done in the State of New York. The absurdity of translating the legal technicalities, is too palpable not to be seen by every one of common intelligence; but in order to illustrate the abin the person of Mr. Jonathan M. Bennett, at present a member of the Legislature, from the county of Lewis. surdity, let any technicality be compared with its English translation, as in the late revised statute of New York, the luded to. Very respectfully, AN EASTERN MAN. writ of "ne exeat regnum" is translated a writ of "no go;

is the more expressive and Intelligible? The resolution then proceeds to propose an amalgamation of law and equity; and in this light, views equity in distinction to law, as if the one determines according to the spirit of the rule, and not according to the etrictness of the letter; and the other, according to the rigor of the law, without any regard to justice, forgetting the first maxim of the law, "ratione cessanti lex ipsa cessat." Equiry, in its true and genuine meaning, is the soul and spirit of all law. Positive law is construed, and rational law is made by it; and in this sense alone is it synonymous to justice; and every definition and illustration which draws a line between the two jurisdictions, by setting law and equity in opposition to each other will be found either totally erroneous, or erroneous to a certain degree. To explain and simplify the law so as to be understood by every one for whose benefit and protection it is estab-lished, will be found to be as impracticable as unnecessary nor was it expected by the founders of our legal constitution that the intricacies of the law would be generally understood. The jurisprudence of Virginia is founded upon the accumu lated wisdom of ages, and, at present, presents a system remedial law not inferior to any in the civilized world. It is to be hoped that the Legislature, in its wisdom, will throw around the present system of jurisprudence in Virginia the togis of its protection, and rescue it from the deplorable and much to be lamented condition in which the tendency of the CAUSIDICUS.

For the Enquirer The time will soon come when the three Commissioner who are to constitute the Board of Public Works, under the new dispensation, must be chosen by the voters of the three divisions, into which the State is to be laid off by the Legislature. The Piedmont region of the State will form on f these divisions; and it is now high time we were casting about for a suitable commissioner to represent us in that Board, upon which will be devolved duties of the graves no doubt, made a change in his appearance. Any morning tion concerning him, addressed to the Editors of the Baltition concerning him, addressed to the Editors of the Baltimore Sun. or to William Grason, Queen's Town, Eastern
great works of internal improvement now, or to be undergreat works of internal improvement now, or to be understore of Maryland or any attention that may be paid him. the Commonwealth are to be committed to these commissioners, as composing the Board of Public Works hooves us to weigh well the qualifications of each aspirant for that important position. Several persons have been re ommended through your columns, as eminently qualified to endeavoring to discover, if pessible, some traces of him.—

Mr. G. found out at Norfolk that he had been there, and discovered his hand writing under a fictitious signature at one of the hotels. From there he proceeded to Charleston, but could hear nothing of him. He is now on his return home, bow-hard normal signature at one of the hotels. The applicance of the hotels had been been dearning to this office. It is not my purpose to attack these gentlemen, or in any way impugation there character for integrity, patriotism, talents and learning; but simply to state what I regard as an essential qualification for this office. The aspirant should combine, with a sound judgment, great practical skill and energy—he had a combined through your commenced th should possess an enlarged acquaintance with the pract of works of art and (internal improvement-h should not only know how they should be executed, but also how to execute them. In a word, he ought to be a practi the money with him it is feared that he has wandered off into | cal man; and surely many such may be found in the boson

works, depend entirely upon these entrusted with their di-rection and supervision. With a Board combining energy rection and supervision. of character with a thorough and intimate knowledge of the practical details of works of art and internal improvements, truction, or hereafter to be commenced, will be prosecuted with much greater dispatch, and with a much less wasteful expenditure of the public money, for the manifest reason and more economically managed. Why is it that we hear the daily complaint, that although an enormous amount of money has been appropriated by the Legislature, and the State involved in a serious debt, the various public works advance towards completion, with so slow a pace? The true reason may be found in the fact, that the public mind in Virginia has labored under a strange mistake in supposing that men who are distinguished for legal, political or literary acquirements, are alone to be entrusted with the public interests, and with the supervision and control of works of art and internal improvement: matters of which they possess little or no practical knowledge, and which ought to be committed to those whose time and energies have

one whose good sense and extensive acquaintance with the various kinds of public improvements, derived from long experience as a practical operator, recommend him to the fa-

Mr. Wright is well and favorably known in many parts of the State, for his energy of character and excellence of judgimportant improvements in the State; and from such connec-tion, has derived a vast fund of useful and practical know ledge, which, when employed in the direction and superin endence of works of internal improvement, would soon be felt and seen in the increased vigor with which those improve nents would be prosecuted throughout the Commonwealth

PIEDMONT. (RY REQUEST.) (Frem the "Alexandria Age.")

HON, MR. BUCHANAN OF PENNSYLVANIA. [NUMBER 2.] In continuation of the remorks, published in the Alexandria Age on the 19th instant, I take leave now to add that the present is an interesting, deeply interesting crisis, in the

deep and solemn importance to the people; for, upon the re-sult of the election of the next President of the United States, may depend the future weal or woe, of our now great and prospering country. Few, if any of us, are ignorant of the dangers which but recently threatened the dissolution of the Union; none of us are ignorant of the efforts made, and now making in certain quarters, to destroy the domestic institutions of the South, and thereby bring about, not only civil, but most probably, a servile war; and with equal truth may it be said, that we well know the great power, and vast influence, of the Throne, in consequence of its extensive

bringing out Wm. A. Harrison, a wars, for the Court of Appeals against Judge Lee, a democrat—and finally, that we cannot, and will not, under such circumstances, act upon a principle, that our opponents, with their accustomed astute-Let us, then, be cautious whom we place in power

let us be careful to select well tried public servants-men not of yesterday's political growth, but those of long and

inculcated, to wit:—to repudiate the teachings of experience, and the wisdom and profound sagacity of our forefathers, by adopting the political heresics of what that paper is pleased to denominate "The Young Democracy." Keep never be touched by aught that was not as pure and spotless this before the people, and let them mark, and inwardly digest, so dangerous a heresy. Let the indignant contempt and scorn of the free and the brave forever rest upon their devoted heads. Shall such utopian notions be for a moment tolerated by a great and enlightened people? Is not the common saying that "we live to learn," a true saying? And is it not the people's right, as well as duty, to elect the best and ablest men of the Republic to preside over the councils of our great and glorious country? Wherefore, then, this invidious distinction of the old and young Democracy?

arity with the law, not merely as a science to be studied, mocracy? Surely, not for the noble purpose of uniting the whole Democratic family, but for the purpose of dividing it, for a contemptible and selfish motive. Let the people know this, and knowing it, they will readi-

ly correct the wicked attempt. Then we unto that man, or set of men, who shall have the hardingod to make the daring and unholy attempt. The Future is big with events. No human being can foresee or control them. It seems to me an utter disruption of all old parties is portending.

AN EYE ON THE CAPITOL.

John M. Clayton has made a speech in favor of Gen.

Scott at a whig meeting in Delaware, which nominated Gen.

An event of the lower part of our city, have subsided, and vessels are again enabled to load and unload at the wharves at Rocketts.

Alay, voting and wotaing to the we will not only maintain our former majority, but swell it to the utmost extent.

I invoke these Democratic reviewers to look upon the motty inscribed upon our national banner of stars and stripes—to read it attentively, to reflect upon it scriously, and then to say, if they are ready and willing, to blot it out?

Who placed these Democratic reviewers to look upon the motty inscribed upon our national banner of stars and stripes—to read it attentively, to reflect upon it scriously, and then to say, if they are ready and willing, to blot it out?

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To the Editors of the Enquirer. SALEM, ROANGE COUNTY, VA., April 14, 1852. In this section of the State the cause of the people is pro gressing, and the highest degree of satisfaction is felt among the members of the Republican party, at the prospect of a cordial nomination of candidates next June, for President and Vice President of the United States, which is to be made

head-quarters, as well as throughout the country, among all who have influence in the democratic party, and whoever may be nominated, that the ticket will be heartily supever may be nominated, that the ticket will be heartily sup-ported and triumphantly elected.

In this section, a majority of democrats seem to be first for James Buchanan for President, and either W. R. King, the present Vice President, or Gen. Wm. O. Butler for Vice President. Still, Gen. Cass has many fast supporters, and Gen. Houston, same, real staugeh friends among those Gen. Houston some real staunch friends, among those who knew him in "Old Rockbridge," ere he assumed the Western hunting shirt, or came near slaying Santa Anna in that famous battle out in Texas. The people of the Valley of Virginia are a steady and reliable people, and they love the

present quiet, and yet efficient State Administration, and vill sustain it too.

Governor Johnson has thousands and thousands of friends in the Valley, who only know him as a public man. Even the Whigs here, speak in high terms of the Governor. The cause of education is progressing to a considerable ex

At this place is the Virginia Institute, a Lutheran Coltent in Western Virginia. lege, and one of the most efficient Institutions in the State, with an accomplished scholar, (Rev. C. C. Baughman) for President, and two assistant Professors.

Calling to view the building, library, &c., the writer noticed on the table of the President were six or eight volumes of the proceedings of Congress at an early date, sent to the Institution at the request of the worthy and efficient member from this district, Hon. H. A. Edmondson. This is as it should be. The members of Congress at Washington should attend to sending schools and colleges books, &c. In past years the members from the new States have been remiss in attending to the interests of their constituents in this respect. Let the error be corrected. The old adage, "that a book is a book, if there is little in it," should be remembered. Scatter the volumes, Messieures members of ongress, and let the youth of our land read.

John Rowan, the great lawyer of Kentucky, obtained his first political and legal information from works sent to Nelson county, Kentucky, by a member of the Senate, to another person. They fell into Rowan's hands accidentally, and the member of the senate, and the member of the senate, to another person. and the way he cat up or consumed their contents presented a good example to young beginners.

Who knows just the verdant young men who are now normalized examples by the first light of the constalling by the first light.

perusing carefully by the fire light the speeches, &c., of members of Congress, (which have some sense usually in them, with many evidences of a deficiency too frequently,)
may really in time become roo great men? Remember this, may really in time become 700 great men? Remember 600, gentlemen members of Congress, and do not forget your C. H. E. constituents. For the Enquirer Messrs Editors :- Permit me to present to the notice of the citizens of Lewis, Wood, Monongalia, Famquier, and the other counties composing the third district which soon will be called upon to select some gentleman as Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, which place

high order of talents. Just such an individual is to be found

Where Mr. B. is known, all will greet this suggestion with great pleasure. I should be pleased, therefore, if Mr. Ben-nett will announce himself a candidate for the position al-To the Editors of the Enquirer : Gentlemen : In a short time we shall be called upon to cast our votes for three gentlemen, as commissioners to compose a Board of Public Works. Allow me to propose to my fellow citizens, through the columns of your paper, the name of Inman Horner, Esq., a gentleman contently qualified to discharge so responsible a trust with credit to himself and honor to his native State. Deep in thought, profound in learning, and ready in debate, great dignity of character, unspotted morality, rare prudence and untiring industry, point to him as peculiarly fitted to fill this office with hono-

many friends throughout the State. ----TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF CUM-

O. P. Q.

BERLAND. You will be shortly called on to vote for various officers under the new or amended Constitution, and none is deemed of so much importance to the people of Cumberland as the election of the overseers of the poor. The people ought to select sound, practical and discreet men. I do not make any charge against the present board, but the people are curious to learn how it happened that under the old board the expenses incurred at the Poor House were from nine handred to twelve hundred dollars per annum, when now under the management of the board it is from fifteen hundred to twenty-three hundred dollars per aunum. Why is this enormous increase of expenses ? Is it because the paupers te better provided for, or is it because there are certain in dividu is who are managing the poor house and making mo-ncy by so doing. It is time the people should take the matter in their own hands, and select men at the next election who will guard and protect their interest from such wild and seless extravagance. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

The Whig, Times and Examiner will please copy. useless extravagance.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ASIA.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE New York, April 21.—The steamer Asia arrived this morning about noon, with Liverpool and London dates of April 10th. She brings 76 passengers and \$150,000 on

sa has been pretty much at a stand of the holidays.
ENGLAND.—Both houses of Parliament will re-assem ble on the 16th instant. The Premier, it is said, intends to dissolve the House in the second week in July, but others fix the time of dissolution at an early period in May. The Manchester Commercial Association have complained o government that the trade with Sinin has been ruined by the operation of the American tariff, and have called on 20

vernment to negotiate a more favorable treaty with that kingdom. The death of Prince Schwarzenberg has excited conside rable interest. The Austrian government has suddenly re-called Count Schawerinstein, from London, for the purpose, it is supposed, of succeeding the Prince as Premier. Accounts from Mauritius, received at Liverpool, state tha a severe hurricane visited that Island on the 231 and 21th of January. Little damage was, however, done to the shipping

and crops.
The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £219.000. Trade in the manufacturing districts was checked, and spinners were willing to renew contracts on easier terms. Cloths and yarns were irregular in price, but not quoted low-

FRANCE .- Letters from Paris state that the 5th of May. the anniversary of Napoleon's death, has been fixed upon as the time for the President's next coup d'etat. Workmen are busy cleaning and levelling the Place de Carousal for the re-

the nof by their titles.

The Paris correspondent of the Independent Balge says that patents of nobility had been Issued within a few days past, and that a gon of Senator Le Bauf had been created

Contractors are purchasing horses extensively, for the French army, in Holland, Belgium and Prussia. Agents are also employed in making a register of persons who had

Government had granted 50,000 francs to erect a monu-

have had a meeting at Aux La Chapelle with the Duc D'-Aumale, son of Louis Phillippe. This circumstance had given great umbrage to the President. ITALY.—A reciprocity of trade had been established be-

mit the claim preferred by Lord Granville for an apology and mpensation to Mr. Mather for the outrage committed upon GERMANY .- The news from Central Europe is unim-The Pruseian Ministry had left Berlin for the holi

A chapel, on the mountain of Zobb, in Silesia, had been swallowed by the sudden opening of the earth, and many BELGIUM .- The Begium papers state that it is the inten-

lon of the Conard line to establish a line of steamers between Antwerp and Liverpool, to connect with the American line.

eighth-pence per pound. The demand, however, was almost too limited to test the market. Good stapled Orleans was in good and rather increasing enquiry. The sales of the week are 24.350 bales, of which speculators took 1,400 and exporters 2,720 bales; prices were nominal at 5%d, for fair Orleans; 4 15-16d, for middling do; 5%d, for fair Mobile; 43d. for middling do; 5%d. for fair uplands, and 4%d. for middling do. In Flour and Wheat a fair business had been doing, but

no advance had taken place. Western canal flour 194, 6d.; Ohio 20s. Corn had undergone a slight improvement in demand. Wright & Gandy quote white at 1s. decline; yellow Corn 28s. 6d; white 29s. 6d.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY. PITTSERG, APRIL 19.—On Saturday the head waters of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers commenced rising from the effects of the almost incessant rains that have fallen since Friday. The waters of the Monongahela rose at Brownsville, yesterday morning, at the appalling rate of two

feet per hour. This morning all the marks on the pier of the Monongahela bridge, to indicate the height of the river, were covered; the water exceeding 30 feet above low water mark. The river is still rising at the rate of seven inches the hour. The torrent continues to be swelled by the falling rains.

Three rafts were distroyed against the piers of the Allegheny bridge yesterday, and the piers and aqueduct have been seriously damaged by the crashing timber. A number of men have been seen on the portions of the rafts floating down the river, and it is leared that a great number of lives

chanic street bridge, and go to pieces, all on board perishing in view of the thousands of spectators, who lined the shores, but were unterly powerless to lend the least assist PITTSBURG, AFRIL 20.—The river has commenced falling

at this point. Since 5 o'clock this morning the water has lowered 6 inches. Up to that hour it had reached within three feet of the memorable flood of 1832. The damage to property in this vicinity cannot be less than \$100,000. The low grounds of Alleghany city, comprising the first four wards, were inundated, and not less than 1500 families have been turned out of their houses, or driven to seek re-

Pittsburg proper sultered very little, annough the mer-chants along the river have been put to much inconvenience owing to the sudden removal of their goods. At the Point, many of the families were driven from their houses by the flood. On Hay street the water extends half way up to Penn street, and the first stories of all the houses are filled. the occupants having to move out in skiffs and rafts.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1852.

Prayer by the Rev'd Mr. Woodsnings of the Episcopal A communication from the House of Delegates was read A message from the House, by Mr. Wallack of Peters-burg, was received, bearing a resolution of that body, asking the return of a bill. (See proceedings of House for resolu

ion.) The bill was accordingly ordered to be returned, and Mr. SHEFFERY directed to discharge that duty.

Mr. Deseale, from the committee of Roads, &c., reported House bills in relation to the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road, with an amendment, concerning the Price's Gap Turspike and Cumberland Gap Road.

Mr. Deneate, from same committee, reported Senate bill in relation to tolls on plank roads. Likewise, that it was nexpedient to amend the charter of the Cedar Creek and Opequon Turnpike Company, (which was, subsequently, concurred in by the Senate.) Mr. CAMPBELL, from the committee of Finance, &c., re

arted House bill releasing to Peyton L. Richards and Jas Phomas, the amount of a judgment recovered against them the Commonwealth. Mr. DENEALE moved a suspension of the rule, in order that the passage of the bill in relation to manufacturers of flour, (passed yesterday) should be communicated to the House. Carried—and Mr. D. directed to discharge that

A message from the House, by Mr. Jones of Chesterfield was received, announcing the passage of a bill amending the 135th section of the act providing for districting the counties, passed April 21, 1852.

The bill was read, and on motion of Mr. Sherper put upon its passage. The bill passed, and on motion of Mr. Maxevan, the rules were suspended, in order to inform the House of its passage. Mr. M. was directed to discharge that duty. On motion of Mr. Douglas, the bill in relation to the

Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road was taken up, out of its order. Mr. D. proposed an amendment to the amend-ment of the committee, and the bill and amendments were, on his motion, ordered to be printed. The bill to amend the 14th section of the act providing

for districting the counties, &c., was taken up, on motion of Mr. Sherrey, and ordered to its engrossment. The following bills passed: To enlarge the corporate limits of the town of Ripley, in

To incorporate the town of West Columbia, in the county To incorporate the Great Falls Manufacturing Company.

Authorizing Richard C. M. Young to build a wharf on James River, &c. Concerning the town of Competition, in the county Pittsylvania-(changes its name to "Chatham," and makes

in corporation) Requiring the County Surveyor to file certain papers with he Clerks of the County Courts.

Concerning the Price's Gap Turnpike and Cumberland Gap Road.

Bills on their second reading were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

A message was received from the House of Delegates, by Mr. WALLACE, announcing the passage of the bill providing for the election, qualification, powers, duties and compensation of the Justices of the Peace, Clerks of Circuit and County Courts, Attorneys for the Commonwealth, Sheriffs, Commissioners of the Revenue, Surveyors, Constables and Overseers of the Poor-with amendments to the Senate All the amendments of the House were agreed to, excep-

that in reference to clerks of circuit courts residing out of the counties in which the court is held, and another consequential upon it. The question being (on motion of Mr. STUART) on insisting upon the Senate's amendment-to which the House dis-

d-allowing justices of the peace \$3 per day instead of \$2. Mr. Thourson called the ayes and nocs, and the vote was as follows:
Args-Messis. Ambier, Braxton, Campbell, Catiett,
Creigh, Daniel, Douglas, Grantham, Martin, McDearmon,
Moncure, Saunders, Shands, Sheffey, Stuart, Thompson,
Watson, Winston-18.

Watson, Winston-19.
Nors-Messrs Barnett, Brent, Brown, Caiell, Cowan, Deneale, Hall, Martin, Parker, Paxton, Pitman, Reger, Smith, rable celat. His election would be most gratifying to his Sweeney, Tate, Witcher-15. So the Senate insisted upon its amendment.

The question being upon the amendment in relation to the pay of the Commonwealth's Attorney of the city of Richmond-the original bill allowed \$375, the Senate amended ly increasing it to \$500-which the House disagreed to, Sweener moved that the Senate insist, and called the Aves and noes, which were as follows:

Aves - Messrs, Ambler, Barnett, Cabell, Catlett, Creigh, Douglas, Moncure, Paxton, Pitman, Saunders, Shelley,

Sweeney, Watson, Winston-15.

Noss-Messes, Braxton, Brent, Brown, Campbell, Cowan, Daniel, Deneale, Grantham, Greaver, Martin, Parker, Reger, Shands, Stuart, Thompson, Witcher-16. So the Senate receded from its amendment. The question being upon the Senate's amendment in rela

tion to the compensation to be allowed the Commonwealth's Attorney for the county of Henrico—the original bill allows \$150, the Senate reduced the allowance to \$100, to which the House disagreed-Mr. Douglas moved that the Senate fliet summary punishment. The former had been struck out insist, and called the ayes and nors thereon, which were as of the original bill at the suggestion of Commodore Stock-Ares-Messes, Barnett, Braxton, Brent, Brown, Cabell, Campbell, Catlett, Cowan, Creigh, Been, Blowd, Casen, Campbell, Catlett, Cowan, Creigh, Dencale, Douglas, Grantham, Greaver, Martin, Moncure, Parker, Pacton, Pitman,

Reger, Saunders, Shands, Sheffey, Stuart, Sweeney, Thompion, Watson -26.

On motion of Mr. Thompson-Resolved, That the committee on General Laws enquire into the expediency of furnishing the Dinwiddle Rifle Company with new arms and On motion of Mr. MARTIN, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Prayer by the Rev. John Bailey.

A communication was received from the Senate, stating the passage of an act concerning Indian Creek Lands, in the county of King William-read and committed.

STATE FINANCES.

On motion of Mr. Goode of Mecklenburg, the House took up the following resolutions and unanimously adopted them: Resolved, That a committee on finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the last clause of the fourth section of an act, entitled "an act ap-propriating the public revenue, and for other purposes," pass-ed March 7th, 1251, providing that the executive shall raise from time to time, by temporary loans, on the credit of the State, so much as may be needed to supply the wants of the treasury, to be refunded by warrants of the first auditor on the fifteenth of July and December in each year .-That the committee enquire into the expediency of repeal-ing the first section of the act, entitled an "act authorizing the issue of coupon bends," passed March 29, 1851, in these "The Board of Public Works is authorized to borrow, from

time to time, on the credit of the State of Virginia, such sums of money as may be needed to redeem the engagements of the State, under laws now in force, on account of subscriptions made by the State to chartered companies, or on account of such other subscriptions as the State may hereafter make to such companies, under existing laws, or under laws hereafter enacted, unless by the laws hereafter enacted, it shall be otherwise expressly provided; and the money so borrowed shall be applied by the said board to dis-charge the subscriptions aforesaid." That the committee enquire into the expediency of provid-

ing by law that no bond of the State shall be sold or issued. and that no money shall be raised on the credit of the State, by any officer or functionary of the Commonwealth, until the subject shall have been examined by the Legislature the propriety of such enlargement of the public debt deter mined, and the aggregate amount of money to be raised by the sale of such bond, bonds, or other evidences of public debt, fixed and prescribed by act of Assembly.

That the Committee enquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the last clause of the 10th section of chapter 67, title 20 of the Code, in these words to wit: "And in case of there not being sufficient money in the treasury to discharge such warrants, (meaning warrants drawn by the auditor of public accounts to satisfy demands on the Boards of Public Works.) the said Board shall borrow the necessary amounts from the banks of this State, at

a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, on the credit of the State."

Mr. Goods of M., had offered these resolutions, because ensible of the defects of the law which authorize the Chief Executive of this Commonwealth to use the public credit in a manner that he did not think co-operated with the princi-

ples of Republican Government. He wished these resolu-tions to be separate and distinct from the subject lately discussed within the Hall of the House of Delegates. were only resolutions of enquiry and he hoped they would receive the unanimous concurrence of the House. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Carrisoton - From the Committee of Claims An adverse report to the petition of Joseph Paxton. By Mr. Lewis - From the Committee of Roads, &c .: An act of the Senate, without amendment, re-enacting act incorporating the Fairfax and Potomac Plank Road Company; also

A bill to amend the 19th section of chapter 61 of the Code fixing the rate of tell on Railroads. On motion of Mr. Wallace, the Senate was requested to return the bill providing for the election of county officers &c., that an opportunity might be afforded the House of making an amendment with regard to the election of Municinal Officers in Petersburg. The bill was returned through Mr. Sherrey, and the amendment being made, it was again communicated to the Senate.

Mr. HEVENER presented a petition of citizens of High land, for the passage of an act prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. An engrossed bill re-enacting an act and amending it, Incorporating the Independent Eank of Portsmouth, was was passed. Senate bill amending an act establishing a system of free

schools in the county of Norfolk, was amended, on motion of Mr. Wheelen and ordered to be read a third time. A bill concerning the terms of the Circuit Court, was ta-ken up on motion of Mr. Barnt, and being amended, was recommitted to the Committee of Courts of Justice. DISTRICT COURTS.

The bill fixing the time and places of holding the District Courts came up as the unfini-hed business of yesterday.— The bill provides that the place of meeting for the Sth district shall be "Abingdon," in Washington county. Mr. Garreer moved to strike out "Abingdon," and insert "Marion, in Smyth county," and had read at the Clerk's table a position from his constituency, setting forth the grounds on which his motion was made.

Mr. Panks supported this motion.

Mr. Paeston demanded a division of the question, i. e that the question be first taken on striking out "Abingdon,' without reference to what might be inserted. The House ordered a division of the question-ayes 56,

Mr. Pazston then read to the House, the proceedings of the people of his county, in favor of Wytheville as the place of meeting for the Court. He urged Wytheville, and proceeded by the aid of the map in the Hall, to show that it

was the most eligible point, and possessed many advantages on the score of centrality.

Mr. Boyn urged Wytheville; Mr. Dunn urged Abingdor After further remarks, the House struck out Abingdon, and subsequently reinstated that place as the place of meeting

for the 8th District Court.

The House concurred in the amendment to the bill for electing county officers, &c, made by the Senate, giving the Justices \$3 per day for their services. Other disagreements were receded from, and the bill is now a law. The elections are to take place on the 4th Thursday in

House adjourned. We are requested to state that Mr. Brown of Stafford and King George, is absent from the Hall of the House

LATEST NEWS BY THE TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer, CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 22 SENATE.—A message was received from the President on the subject of the difficulties in Oregon, with regard to ocating the seat of government. The message was refer ocating the sear of government. The message was refer-ed to the committee on Territories.

Mr. Mangum made a personal explanation concerning his

ourse in the Whig caucus.

The bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to appor tion 233 representatives among the States, and allowing Cal-ifornia two representatives under the new census, was or-

dered to be engrossed. The deficiency bill was then taken up and discussed. HOUSE. - The bill for the release of certain lands to Arkansas from reservation or entry, was passed.

Mr. Ashe, from the committee on elections, reported favorably upon the memorial of H. B. Wright, contesting the

seat of Mr. Puller of Pennsylvania. Various reports were made by committees. THE LATE FLOOD-LOSS OF LIFE, &c. MARTINEBURG, VA. ABSIL 22.—The rail road is open to Cumberland, and travel is resumed. The damage to the Canal is immense, and a year may be required to repair. The

Two families of eleven per ons were drowned near Hancock. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.

perty was only partially insured. STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

distress. VESSEL WRECKED-LIVES LOST.

cept two, were lost. WASHINGTON, April 22 - The President has rejused a commute the sentence of Wells; he will therefore be exe-

cuted on Friday, 231 last. NEW YORK MARKETS, APRIL 22.

wheat \$1 02. Mixed corn 65 cts.

Mr. Brodhead presented the memorial of the Board of Commissioners of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, against the granting of any additional aid to the Collins

the Mississippi, Onio and Missouri rivers. The subject of non-intervention was then taken up and estponed till next Wednesday. The deficiency bill was then considered. A large number

lowance of \$33,000 a trlp instead of \$19,000, as a measure of justice, interest and national pride.

Mr. Hunter replied, opposing the allowance as unjust, and unjust, all princests and account of the state of the against all principle of propriety or interest. Mr. Muler got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Millson of Virginia, who had the floor, then referred to the speech of his colleague, Mr. Boeock, on a former day, who had assailed the till which he had prepared as a substitute for that sent from the Senate, with a view to explain and vindicate the course he had pursued. He called attention to the provisions of his bill, which, while they give additional powers to summary courts martial, would not operate to deprive the Captain of that discretionary power is now conferred by law.

before a court martial, with the proceedings of which, he said, he was familiar, and had known sailors to be confined in irons for months before they could be brought to trial by a general court martiel, and who then had to be discharged, cause their term of service had expired, which was an because their term of service and expired, which was an unanswerable argument in favor of summary courts martial.

Mr. Stanton of Tenn., chairman of the committee on haval affairs, said that, before bringing in his bill, he had considered officers of the navy. He considered courts-martial held on the deck of a ship at sea as a mere mockery, and that the system of courts-martial required reform. The martial to be determined by said, was between courtsquestion to be determined, he said, was between courts-martial on board ship and giving the captain power to in-

Mr. Price of R. I., to whom Mr. Stanton alluded, explained that his objection applied to both bills; he was in favor of a reform of the navel code, and for bestowing re-

the naval committee, modifying the punishment ment by the rival committee, mostlying the points and prescribed in the Senate bill, and providing a system of rewards—the punishments to be awarded by the captain of a ship. The yeas and mays having been ordered, the numendment was negatived—yeas 53, noes 56.

The question was then taken on the hill proposed by Mr. Willson, as a substitute for the Senate bill, and authorizing

summary courts martial, for offences of which a general court mertial is not cognizant; and the yeas and mays having een ordered, it was negatived-yeas 66, mays 79. It was then moved to lay the bill on the table, which was agreed to - yeas 85, mays 66

the logality of the vote of R. N. Weightman, as the delegate New Mexico, and that it be laid on the table. The House then went into committee, and took up the Homestead Bill. Mr. Howard of Texas, said that he was opposed to a sep

party organization; it was in this view, he said, that he sup ported the compromise question. He contended that Cali-fornia had a right to separate itself, and that the new State might demand admission as such into the Union. He looked to the Democratic party to maintain the Union, and to reader the Government immortal, and deprecated the course pur-sued by the whig party with reference to the fugitive slave law, as manifested in the treatment or Mr. Fillmore and by the proceedings in the whig caucus, last evening, when the compromise measure seemed to be so unpopular that a motion with reference to it was ruled out of order; and only eighteen members were found to stand up in favor of the

t passed in the Senate. Mr. Howard, in reply, asked if General Scott would sup-

Mr. Stanly said he was as good a compromise man as the gentleman from Texas himself. An exciting discussion en-sued, in which Messrs, Outlaw, Brooks and Washburn also participated. Finally, Mr. Maloney got the floor, when he committee rose. Mr. McMullen notified the House that he would offer a bill fixing the annual salary of members of Congress at fifeen hundred dollars.

Pittshung, April 20.-Thomas L. McMillan, Associate udge of the Court of Common Pieas, and an old resident of Pittsburg, died yesterday.

The Coroner's Jury has again been held in the poisoning case, the stomachs of the children having been analyzed by Prof. St. John of Chaveland College. Several witnesses were examined and the jury returned a verdict of wilful marderagainst John and Honoria Caulcy, the uncle and aunt of the victims, who have been committed to mil. Catherine Hayes' concert on Saturday was a most billiant affair, creating an excitement equal to Jenny Lord. Sho gives another to-right, and leaves for Cleaveland to-mor-

THE FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC

The Government works have not suffered so much as was The Canal will be considerably injured, but to what exent is not yet known.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 20.-A numerous Women's Temperance Convention assembled here to-day. Mrs. E. C. Stanton of Senera Falls presided, and made a speech. Letters from Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Mrs. Abby K. Foster, Horace Greeley and Gerrit Smith were read. The afternoon session was occupied with the discussion of resolutions, in a reports of the committees. Many speeches were made both by ladies and gentlemen-prominent among which was an able address read by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer.

DEATH OF A JUDGE. ed to the Supreme Bench of this State last October, dad his morning at Westmoreland, while on a visit to his fami-

RRS. C. VIGLINI, 101 Main street, will open her SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF MILLINE RY, on TUESDAY, April 27th, consisting of all the latest importations, selected by her for this market, to which she respectively requests the attention of her customers and the profile generally.

April 24— &d2w

Drawn Nos Susquehanna, Class 17: 22 36 11 8 13 25 65 7 39 37 27 19. C W. PURCELL.

April 23

C. W. PURCELL

SOMETHING NEW AT WHITEHURST'S.

"HIS extensive combinement has lately been remodeled and my
proved by the addition of a New Sky Light, expressly for the king Likenessee of Inlants and Children; the complete success which he has met with of late, permus him to call the attention of Particular advantage that he now possesses of obtaining Lifenesses of eren the youngest.

His extra-sive collection of pictures is constantly being increased by receptions from his Washington Gallery of Likenesses of the members of the United States Senate and other prominent men of our nation.

Particular Attention is called to the Nammon Pressure is now introducing and which can be seen in any light, for which has received the premiums in New York and Baltimore.

Mr. METCALF, formerly of this city, but late from my Gallenes in New York and Washington, will, in future, conduct the business of this establishment. Having been an assistant to the subscriber for this establishment. the past six years, the success of business placed under his charge is a guarantee that he cannot fail to please.

New York, April 23.—The steamer South Carolina from thatleston bound to Liverpool, put in to this port to-day in

BALTIMORE, Apair 22 .- There were no sales of Flour

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS--1st SESSION.

Mr. Gever introduced a bill to improve the navigation of

Mr. Orr repeated his motion of yesterday, to devote the terring hour to receiving the reports of committees; and the House again took up the bill for the discipline of the

Mr. Bocock explained that he did not refer to the substi ite, what he had said being in reply to the remarks of Mr. M. in its support.

Mr. Millson went on to define the position of a captain

Noes-Messes, Ambler, Daniel, Hall, Wintson, Witcher-5, So the Senate insisted upon its amendment.

Mr. Sheffer moved that the action of the Senate on this bill be communicated forthwith to the House. It was so ordered, and Mr. Watson was directed to perform that duty. On motion of Mr. Thompson-Resolved, That the com-The previous question was then carried, and a motion to

rate Union party, as not being required by the exigencies of the country, and that there was nothing demanding new

finality of that measure.

Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, said when he obtained the floor he would show that the gentleman from Texas was unequainted with what took place last evening; and asked why Gen. Cass did not vote for the Fugitive Slave Bill when

The House then adjourned, after 4 o'clock.

DEATH OF A JUDGE-POISONING CASE, &C.

Much damage has been done on the lower streets.

The damage to the Winchester road has been quite severe. WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 21 .- Judge Coulter, who was cles

April 21 - &d2w FRANAGERS' OFFICE-F. MORRIS & CO., RICH MOND, VA

TO BE EXECUTED.-REED and CLEMENS, who were convicted of murder on the high seas, some weeks since, and respited by the President for two weeks, will be hung to-day,

Jordan Hatcher, a slave, who killed young Jackson, (an overseer in a tobacco factory,) will also be executed to-day. Three companies of volunteers have been ordered out by he Governor, with the view of preventing any disorder in

the multitude that will doubtless attend to witness the sud

spectacle. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Cannelton, Indiana, expresses the opinion that the time is not distant when the State of Arkansas will yield a year ly production of three millions of bales of cotton, if the price should continue to hold up to an average of seven cents per lb. He says that this year, the product "per acre of many plantations on the Mississippi river, and on either side of Memphis, was as high as 3,000 pounds of seed cotton. In Arkansus there are several millions of acres of the very best cotton lands that will be protected from overflow in a few years. The very low price and great fertility of these lands will soon bring them into market and use. Cotton from that district will be taken up, and not own stream. It will be taken to Eastern mills cheaper by the Ohio river than by the gulf and

ocean route. Whether Boston machinery and operatives will meet the cotton half way is yet to be seen." A GENTLEMAN MISSING .- A few days since the subjoined advertisement appeared in the Baltimore Sun: "John Grason, son of Gov. Grason, and Commission Merchant in Baltimore, left Mr. Magrader's house, in Han-over street, No. 45, where he boarded, on Tuesday, the 30th of March, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and has not been heard of since. He had been very unwell for some time, and left his Counting Room about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning with samples of grain, and did not return to his boarding house till about 3 o'clock. He remained till about 4 o'clock, and then put on his overcoat and went out without taking any clothes or baggage. From his previous indisposition, and circumstances attending his departure, there is reason to fear that he was not aware of what he was doing, and that he took passage in the cars, or some vessel, or wandered into the country, without knowing whither he was going. He is moral and religious in his habits, and was may going. He is moral and transloss in the latest and was never known to be engaged in any kind of dissipation; and no accident that may have befallen him can be attributed to vice or intemperance. He is 27 years of age, six feet in height, and well formed; has dark hair and whiskers, black eyes, and regular features, and the expression of his counte-nance, though generally serious, is pleasant and animated when he is engaged in conversation. This is a description of what he is when well, though sickness and exposure have, no doubt, made a change in his appearance. Any informa-tion conversings him, addressed to the Editors of the State, and the successful convolution of the State and the successful convolutions of the State and the successful convolutions of the State and the successful convolution of the State and the successful convolutions of the successful convolut

Shore of Maryland, or any attention that may be paid him while he is absent from his friends, will be gratefully remembered by his parents." Mr. James P. Grayson, the brother of the unfortunate gentleman alluded to above, was in Richmond a few days since ed down with sorrow at his want of success. Mr. J. P. Grayson has telegraphed to the different cities of the Union a description of his brother's person; but as he had but lit-

On the 12th of April a Democratic District Convention was held, to select a candidate for Judge of the 20th Circuit. Nathaniel Wells of Brooke, was in the Chair, and Wm. Brown of Ohio, and Alex. Cockayno of Marshall, Se-Mr. Clemens of Ohio, presented the name of O. W. Langfitt, Esq., of Brooke, and accompanied the presentation wit

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

ability.

Dr. White of Brooks, then withdrew the name of O. W. Langfitt, and paid a most eloquent compliment to him as a man, a lawyer and a citizen. Mr. Clemens then nominated the Hon. Ggo. W. Thomp-

a most fitting tribute to his talents, qualifications and legal

est honor, and retired from the office with the respect of the bar throughout the whole Western part of the State. ed a glowing tribute to Col. Thompson. On motion of Dr. Williamson Tyler, the nomination of Col. Thomson was declared by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Wells of Brooke, the following resolu tions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, The election for county and judicial offices now

approaching, is the first era in the history of this Common wealth, under any constitution of government, wherein the people have been permitted to exercise all their inherent owers; and whereas our supremacy hereafter, and our suc cess now alike depend upon the example which shall be set and carried into effective operation:

1. Resolved, therefore, That we believe the Convention sys tem not merely for the Judges of our courts, but for all other offices, to be the best system that can be devised for the

selection of candidates; because it retains the power in the hands of the people themselves, or their delegated represen-tatives; prevents a multiplicity of aspirants, and a divided vote; and makes its nominee, in effect the direct creation of hesion to our nominees, whether they spring from county, district or National Conventions; that true faith is best shown by a strict support of the nominee, in entire disre-

gard of all personal projudices, or grievances; and that any influence exerted against the nominee of any convention, fairly constituted, is an influence exerted against the democratic party itself. 3. That we believe our supremacy in this State and Dis trict demands, that where we have the power it should be exerted; that any other policy will give the Whig party the into its discussion with that diffidence, which its great imascendency; and that we consider it to be our duty, to run and support our own candidates for all offices, for which there is the least chance of an election. 4. That the endeavor to create the impression among the people, come from what quarter it may, that the election for Judges of the Court of Appeals, and our Circuit Courts, ought to be held superior to all party ties, is simply ridiculous, that we cannot over-look the fact, that our whig friends in Ohio county, now deceptively professing the "no-party" doctrine with reference to Judicial offices, have never ap-

pointed a Democratic magistrate, to act as Judge of the

mocracy of Ohlo.

I have no right to advise you, Messra. Editors, but the programme I have marked out for myself I may ask you to publish for others to see. As a Northern man I shall go, nay, I must go, with the Northern Whig Party, even with this threatened new inscription of it: "The practical nullification of the Fugilius Stare section of the Constitution," simply because I have nowhere else to go, save into the arms of a Democracy three-fourths of whose Presses in the State in which I reside go for the very same thing, and almost everything else besides. No single man, or single set affinity of faith, we recommend the Hox. George W well tried, practical experience, and in whom there is sin-Thompson to the people of this Judicial District, as one in gleness of heart, compass of thought, and moral elevation whose talents, integrity, experience and qualifications-we of soul. from any comparison between him, and any one in the dis-January number of the Democratic Review, [but which patrict. We believe he would, to the extent of his rare ability, per I have not seen] quite a new doctrine is attempted to be high and the low; without respect to party, place, circumstance or creeds; and that in him, the judicial ermine would

> That as the nominee of this Convention, we individually agree to support him by our votes, and sustain him by That we unanimously recommend to the people of this Appellate District, for the Court of Appeals, Judge Grongr H. Ley of Harrison County; a gentleman of rare attainments; of finished scholarship; and who smidst his varied practice, on the bench, as United States District Attorney, and at the bar, has evinced the most thorough famili-

Resolved, That this Convention now adjourn, and that

to see that they are all at the polls on the 4th Thursday of

On motion of Dr. Cracraft:

EXECUTION OF WELLS, AT WASHINGTON. President Fillmore has declined to commute the sentence Mundell. The decision of the President was communicated on Tuesday evening to Wells, who received it with great firmness, and declared that he had cherished no expectations t Baltimore. The people now see that a good feeling is growing up slave of Mrs. Montague of Henrico, was then arraigned and of any other result, and was resigned to his fate. He will be executed to-day, between nine and twelve o'clock.

BIGAMY .- Joannah Connell, convicted of having married two men in Washington, has been sent to the Peniten-A letter from the northern part of Vermont says that the 9th day of the present month completed five full months of sleighing in that region, without a single day's interruption.

and can any one doubt for a moment which of the two terms

times is diposed to place it.

The successful and economical prosecution of our public nat they will be better understood, and consequently better

voted to that particular department of business. An incal-culable amount of public money has been wasted on many of the public works of Virginia, simply because they were not practically understood by those who were entrusted with their management.

These considerations have led me to look about for some

vorable notice of his fellow citizens. Of those whose qualifications I have examined, none present stronger claims than Joseph C. Wright, Esq., of Albemarle. ment. He has been connected, in some way, with all the

portance so naturally and so justly inspires.

All must agree, that the election of a President of the United States, for four years after the 4th of March, 1853, is of

But in these latter days-this progressive age-in the

view of all the military upon that day. It is noted as significant that the noblesse are again spo Count of Mont-Germain. served in the imperial armics. Two hundred and forty more of the adventurers in the Lingot lottery were about embarking at Marseilles for Caliment to Marshal Ney.

Generals Lamoriciers and Changarnier are understood to

tween Tuscany and the Spanish ports.

The Consul of Tuscany had peremptorily refused to ad-

LIVERPOOL, AFRIL 10 .- The Cotton market after the arrival of the Asia, exhibited increased dullness, and prices of lower qualities had receded during the week, about one-

GREAT FLOOD AND LOSS OF LIFE-IMMENSE

have been lest.

A rait without sweeps was seen to strike against the Me

fuge in their upper stories. The water inundating the benutiful residence of General Robinson, and completely cutting off all connection between the bridge and the city. Pittsburg proper suffered very little, although the mer-

of Delegates, on account of Illness in his family.

SENATE.

Bostos, April 22 - The National Theatre and several ad-pining buildings were destroyed by fire to-day. The pro-

Boston, Apair, 22.—The Eritish barque Joseph, was wrecked on Treorce Beach, last night, and all on board, ex-

Sales of 10,000 tbls. Southern flour at 84 25 a 4 50. White

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1852. SENATE.

amendments, reported by the finance committee, were debated at length.

Mr. Gwin urged the additional compensation, being an al-

wards for good conduct.
Mr. Allison, in conclusion, said that summary courts.

lay the bill and amendments on the table was negatived.

The question was then put on the bill, offered as an amend-

Mr. Hamilton of Mt., from the committee on elections, eported back the memorial of Mr. W. Reynolds, contesting

ort the bill as it passed, and if he will resist its modifica

HARPER's FERRY APRIL 21. - The river has fallen six feet. The bridge has not been injured.

NA MODERS' OF FIGURES 17,500, &c. 72 Nos., il drawn. Tickets \$2.
At 40 clock—Capitals: \$15,000, &c. 75 Nos., 14 drawn. Tickets

Particular attention is called to the Mammoth Pictures that he

a guarantee that he cannot fail to please.

J. H. WHITEHURST, Sole Proprietor.

GALLERIES -77 Main Street, over Johnson & Co.'s Hardware Sore,
Richmond, Va.; 249 Broadway, New York; Pensylvania Avenue,
Washington, D. C.; Market street Baltimore; Main street, Norfolk
Va.; Sycamore street, Petersburg, and Main street, Lynchburg, Va.

April 22.